meription: "Captured from Gov. Johnson, and Be-Among this collection we saw the rifle which Hopkins also from Terry at the time he was stabled by him on

Among this collection we saw the rifle which Hopkins ook from Terry at the time he was stabled by him on Jackson street.

There was also a collection of slung-shots, gags, haives, akeleton keys, bludgeons, and all the equipments of theves, surgiars and murderers, which have been taken from those arrested and displayed there as a coriosity. The knife which was given to Casey to defend himself in jail against the Committee, when they went to rescue him, and which he threatened to plunge into his heart, was in the collection. It was a heavy bowie knife, full ten inches in length, and an eighth of an inch thick. There were portraits of Dan Aldrich, Jim Hughes, Jim McCullough, C. P. Duane, Terrence Kelley, Tom Muloy, Alex, Parple and Tom Cunningham, which gave a correct representation of these notorious persons. An autograph letter, written by C. P. Duane at the time he was Chief Engineer, andressed to Mr. Rassette, and asking for \$25 to buy flowers with on a Fourth of July was displayed in a gift frame, and was a hard specimen of interacy attainments. By the aid of a prompter we were able to undeastand what the author intended to say.

High up on the walls were the hats of the four executed individuals, with the identical rope that was used in the case of each coiled about them, and the name of the late owners piaced upon each respectively. That of Hetherington showed the effect of a ball from the pistol of the late Dr. Randall, made at the time of his assassination. Although destinate of the usual adornments that were so abundant in other rooms this apartment appeared more crowded than any other.

THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

The chamber of the Executive Committee is in the same building with the police office, being situated just in its rear, and is reached from the second story of the same building with the police office, being situated just in its rear, and is reached from the succession of the was in the center, by the side of one of the walls, upon a rostrom, a little raseed from the floor. In front of this was th

Adjoining the Executive Chamber, on the west end toward Frontstreet, were several Committee rooms, and the offices of the Secretary, Treasurer, Recording Cleras, etc.

Cleras, etc.

ARMORY, MAGAZINE, ETC.

Upon the third floor of this building is an extensive armory, where persons are continually at work repairing and cleaning guns. The general magazine is also upon the floor, and is zealously guarded mgrit and day to avoid interference with it. A room is also set apart here for the medical department, we ere the wants of those needing medical aid are attended to.

Returning again to the main building, we find the

GRAND MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Returning again to the main building, we find the Grand Marshal's headquarters, and those of the Quartern safer and Commissary, in the rear of the Infantry room, all of which are very nicely litted up for convenience and safety. There were more evidences of luxury and confort here than in any other department. The floors were carrieted, the walls hung with elegant pictures comfortable scats and good sofas were fiberally supplied.

DEFURENCENT CONVENTION—NOMINATION

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF IRA P. RANKIN AND THOS. COX FOR CONGRESS.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Aug. 28, 1856.

The Republican Convention met here this morning, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report, which was received and acousted by seclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report, which was received and acopted by scelamation. The motion which prevailed yesterday, fixing on Sacramento as the headquarters of the State Central Committee, was reconsidered, and it was left to the Committee, in their discretion, to select the place.

Several candidates were put in nomination for the different offices.

On motion, it was agreed to go into the election of sendidates for the various offices.

candidates for the various offices, and to vote therefore roce, commencing with the Congressional candidates, a majority of all the votes given to constitute a choice. The following gentlemen were put in nomination for

the Soulowing gentemen were put in nonmarion by
the Southern District: I. P. Rankin, C. H. S. Wilhams, F. P. Fracy and Charles A. Washburn.

Mr. Rankin being called for, appeared upon the
stand, and made a cenesse but pertinent speech, showing clearly that he possessed the requisite qualifications
of a candidate for that effice. He was very heartily

cheered.

Gen. Williams was then called for. He stated that it was unnecessary for him to appear before the Convention, as it had already seen him, and announced that he should work for the cause with a hearty good-that he remarks. will, whether elected a candidate or not. His remarks were timely, and were received with repeated cheering. Judge Tracy was then called for, and expressed him-self in his usual happy style, exhibiting his abiding faith in the principles of the Republican party. He

was londly cheered.

Charles A. Washburn was then called for, and said whether the Convention conferred upon him the honor of a nomination or not. He was greeted with much

appleuse.

The Convention proceeded to vete, and elected Ira
P. Kankin, e.q., of San Francisco, as the candidate for
Representative to Congress for the Southern District
of California. The announcement was received with

tremendous cheering.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a edidate for the Northern District. Thomas Cox of

candidate for the Northern District.

Plumas was chosen. Prolonged cheering followed the announcement of his election.

During the voting for the last candidate a telegraphic dispatch was received from San Francisco, announcing the success of the Republicans in the East, and the news from Missouri and Iowa. Intense and wild excitement pervaded the Convention, with long continued

Cheering.

The following are the remaining nominations of the Republican Convention: Clerk of Supreme Court—Cornelius Cole, of Sacra

mento.
Superintendent of Public Schools-J. M. Buffing

Superstream of Paste Version of South and State Prison Inspector—Moses Armes, of South Presidential Electors—Alexander Bell, of Los Angeles; F. P. Tracey, of San Francisco: Dr. L. C. Gunn, of South and Dr. E. S. Ormsby, of El Dorado

County.

State Central Committee—Dr. B. W. Hathaway,
Trenor W. Patk, Sanniel Soule, of San Francisco; E.
B. Crocker, Cornelius Cole, of Sacramento; Dr. J. T.
McDean, of Marysville; J. C. Granger, of Los An-RECEPTION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO REPUBLICAN

DELEGATES. The Republicans of San Francisco, says The Alta

The Republicans of San Francisco, says The Alla of the 36th nit, and county, turned out last night, and marched in procession to the wharf, to receive the Delegates to the State Convention who returned from Sacramento on the Heley Hensley.

The procession formed under the direction of Col. J. B. Badger, acting as Grand Marshal, assisted by several sids, at the California Exchange, about 8 o clock, The firing of cannon announced the approach of the boat, and fireworks were immediately discharged from the wharf, and also from the boat. At 8½ o clock the procession left the Exchange, preceded by a band, and the wharf, and also from the boat. At 8½ o clock the procession left the Exchange, preceded by a band, and carrying flags, banners, transparences and torches, and made a very fine display. The transparences here the names of the nominees, various devices and representations, calculated to impress the beholder with a favorable idea of the party. Among them we observed the following, as they passed along the street:
"The memory of Bunker Hill and Lexington still

1776 and 1856-Liberty and Union.

"Frement and the Pacine Railroad."

"Frement and the Pacine Railroad."

\$10,000 appropriation for a democratic railroad—
with proper constitutional power."

Upon this last canvas was a representation of a 'fast

Open this ast canvas was a representation of a large man," in a sulky, drawn by a dromedary at rather a furious pace even for that animal.

"Young America versus Old Fogy."

"Modern Democracy"—with a dromedary carica time; and, upon the other side, "Republicanism," and

in of railroad cars. Democratic courtesy—Caning Senators and shoot

ing brishmen."
"There are books in the running Brooks."

There are books in the running Brooks."
There were many others which we could not well read as they were borne along in the procession.
The line of march was taken down Clay street to Sansome, along Sansome to Washington, down Washington to Davis, along Davis to Pacific, thence to the wherf, where the boat had already arrived.

After countermatching upon the wharf, the delegates and some of the nominees were expected from the boat by Col. Chenery, who acted as massial of the delegates, and were placed in advance of the band, when the whose marched back to the Exchange.

It is difficult to estimate the number in the procession, both sides of the street were so crowded all along, and so many were apparently keeping along with the line.

man so many were appeared the Exchange they were marched to the clus-room, where the delegates were received with an address by Col. Badger.

The meeting then organized by electing Col. D. S. Turner chairman. Speeches were made by Gen. Williams, Irs P. Rankin and Judge Tracy.

Several political songs were then sung by the Santa Cara delegation.

Chra delegation.
After the adjournment the procession passed through
the streets again, and finally escorted Mr. Rankin to
bis residence.

Married.

In San Francisco, August 25, Laurence Ryan, jr., to Miss A.
E. W. Sennewald, both formerly of Florida.
In San Francisco, August 35, Mr. Matthew Thewhella of
Grass Valley, and formerly of Cheshire, Conn., to Miss Margaret
Hotel hiss, of Bethany, Conn.
In San Francisco, September 2, Mr. Antonio B. Samson to
Miss Francisco, September 6 W. H. Middleton, esq., of
San Francisco.

San Francisco.

In Sacramento, August 22. Mr. G. A. Hart of Yreka, to Miss
In Sacramento, August 22. Mr. G. A. Hart of Yreka, to Miss
E. Weller of South Brooklyn, New-York.
At Oakland, August 22. Mr. Rossell Burdick of Oswego, N.Y.,
to Flunks b Jane Linden of Erie, Pa.
In San Francisco, September 1, Mr. Ellison L. Crawford of
Spanish Bar, to Miss Lucena H. Heoper of Castine, Me.

Died.

At Placerville, August 26, John Palmer of New-York, from fracture of the spine, aged 25 years. In San Francisco, of croup, Mary Kate Adelaide Grant, a cutive of Flindelpith, ared 7 years. At the Clinton Hotel, Newadia County, Orin Curtis, formerly

native of Philadelphia, and Tycars.

At the Chinen Hotel, Nevada County, Orin Curtis, formerly of Lawrence, Mass, aged 28 years.

At Sujaun Valley, August 26, Mrs. English, formerly of Beatty's Prairie, Ark, ared 50 years.

August II. W. D. Harding, drowned while crossing Feather Rivers Jackson's Ford ared 55 years.

At Chinese Camp, August 18, Mrs. Mary Ann Medison, in the 42d year of her age, formerly of Cincinnati.

At Middleton, August 19, Mr. Patrick Murphy, from the County of Cork, Ireland, and 30 years.

At Volrano, August 12, Mr. John McGowen, aged 50 years.

At Volrano, August 12, Mr. John McGowen, aged 50 years.

At Scramento, August 25, Henry M. Brown, formerly of Athens, Sommerset County, Maine, goed 29 years.

At Scramento, August 25, Henry M. Brown, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 35 years.

In San Francisco, Mr. Owight P. Conklin, aged 25 years.

At Boctwick Bar, Tuolumne County, Joseph H. Carleton, aged 30 years.

nged 30 years.
On board the Golden Age, August 21, Mrs. Frances Kler of New-Orleans.
At Sacramento, August 22, Dr. Henry C. Rudolph, aged 20 Years. In Oregon, July 29, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Gen. Thompson Ward.

Markets.

[Sax Francisco, Thursday Evening, Sept. 4, 1855.]

Floure—Transactions to day som up equal to about 715 bbls.

Dome-vice and 16 packages Eastern Flour. 400 qr. sacks Domestic solds 26 cts. 900 do. 6.

\$7, 100 do. Domestic at \$7, 75, 400 do. Golden Gate sold at \$1, 200 do. Alviss at \$4, 15, 20 co. Golden Gate Sold at \$1, 200 do. Alviss at \$4, 15, 20 co. Golden Gate Extra and 200 Commercial do. at \$2,50, 200 qr. sacks Fowler's Self-Raising at \$9,50,75 bbls. Harall and Gallero sold in lots at \$15, 20 cases Suffolk Mills at \$13.

Meat and Branc-Sales of 900 g. Californial fresh ground Corn Meal at \$6, 30 half bbls. sweet Eastern Corn Meal sold at \$4,62, 5 tons Branc at \$5.

Ment and Branc-Sales of 900 g. Californial fresh ground Corn Meal at \$6, 30 half bbls. sweet Eastern Corn Meal sold at \$4,62, 5 tons Branc at \$5.

Ment and Branc-Sales of 900 g. Californial fresh ground Corn Meal at \$2, 50, 400 do. and at \$4,62, 5 tons Branc at \$5.

Ment and Branc Sales of \$2,00, 425 do. sold at \$2,00, 400 do. and \$1,00 do. at \$2,00, 400 do. at \$2,

OAIS—No demand save jubbing. We hear of duties conservate of 150 larges at 25c.

Coax—100 horse Yellow sold at 2c.

Pous—100 horse Yellow sold at 2c.

Pous—100 horse in brine, sold at 45c.

BUTTER—100 fixtins New, choice, sold at 31c.

BUTTER—100 fixtins New, choice, sold at 31c.

BUTTER—100 fixtins New, choice, sold at 31c.

POTATORS—Sole of 00 large California Bayos at 7gc.

POTATORS—Sole to day of 675 bars, in five lots, at the following rates: 50 large sold at 2cc. 15c do. and 50 do. sold at 2 2 5c;

300 do. and 15c do. at 2cc.

ATTLES—80 large Dried sold at 12c.

MOLASSES—25 blass. New Orients sold at 60c.

CAVOLES—300 boxes. Grant Crumpton & Co.'s, Adamentines sold at 50c.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have files from the Sandwich Islands dated at Hendulu on the 26th of July.

The acting Minister of Finance had given notice

that tenders would be received by him up to the first of August from parties willing to make loans on ex-chequer bills for two years, the bills to be payable to be arer, and the interest to be paid every six months, and to be so provided for by four coupons on

ench bill.
Gustav Reiners, esq., had been acknowledged as
Russian Consul for the Islands. The Polynesian of July 26, has the following items

of news:

Their Majesties returned from Waianae yesterday merning, where they had been staying for a few days at the residence of P. F. Manini, esq. We are sorry to hear that the Queen became suddenly indisposed between Waianae and Ewa, although able to proceed again after a couple of hours rest. The comsequence of the delay was that the party availed themselves of the well-known hespitality of Captain John Meck's establishment at Lihue, where a welcome is extended alike to the King and the cottager.

A novelty in this part of the world, in the shape of an iren schooner, is now in port at Honolulu, and for sale. The Alice, as appears by her register, is of forty-five tuns burden, has a capacious hold, and according to all accounts is a very superor sea boat. Since her arrival she has been visited by almost everybody interested in our inter-island carrying trade.

The runnaway Chinamen supposed to be implicated as principals or access ories in the murder of Kauwa have been heard of at Kapaka, in Koolouloa, many miles from where the death occurred.

niles from where the death occurred.

It was decreed that the Fire Department of the City of Honolulu shall consist of a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, four Fire Wardens, and as many firemen as may be approved of by the representatives

A GERMAN BALL AT HONOLULU-THE ROYAL FAMILY PRESENT.

From The Polyaceian, July 35.

The ball given by the members of the German Club lest night afforded an opportunity for the display of more taste than we remember to have seen exhibited on any similar occasion. The great hall of the new

Court-House was devoted to the great business of the evening, dancing; in the Hall of Representatives, below, was spread the handsomest supper our eye has rested on for many a year; all the rest of the building was called into requisition, for card rooms, ladies and gentlements closk rooms, pantries, &c. Never were the solemn shades in which the owls of law are wont to wink and blink so inmodated by a chirping aviary in ringlets and bandeaux, and always on the hop. Great thade of Eldon! for such "motions" as these there is no precedent among thy favorite authorities.

Their Majestics and H. R. H. the Princess Victoria Kanhamann honored the ball with their presence; the concular and diplomatic corps were there, as were Captain de Marigny and the officers of H. I. M. brigofowar Alcibiads, and everything young and pretty or mature and dove-eyed that Honolulu loves to call her own. The dais and canepy prepared for the distinguished guests first mentioned was extremely happy, both in its design and the detail of its arrange ments. Indeed, all the draperies and banners, mixed as they were with glittering coats of arms and notices, displayed touches of superior taste and skill. The supper was unlimited as it was elegant, and w heardare we safe in saying so!—that to three German ladies it oved its deintiest devices and most tempting coving the context of the statement of the superior safe and the decream ladies per was unimited as it was elegant, and varieties are we safe in saying so l-that to three German ladies it owed its daintiest devices and most tempting covers. A new band just arrived by the Francis Palmer was in attendance, and when we left, about 2 o clock, their services did not seem likely to be dispensed with

or hours to come.

The Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, says: The The Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, says: The departure of the Francis Pulmer will leave our harbon more bare of shipping than it has been at any time that we can remember during the past five years. But one large vessel, the George, and two or three coasting schoolers are all we can beast of at present in port. Not can we remember a dull senson where trade of every kind was so stagnant as at present. Yet new buildings appear to be erecting as freely as at any former period, based mostly on the anticipation of a brisk I all trade.

A new propeller, built for the Government, was to be launched on the 31st of July. This is undoubtedly the most substantial piece of ship carpentry ever exe-

A new propeller, built for the Government, was yob be launched on the 31st of July. This is undoubtedly the most substantial piece of ship carpentry ever executed in this kingdom, and will reflect credit on Mr. J. Monroe the contractor, and Mr. R. A. S. Wood, who has superintended the werk. The boat is 75 feet in length, and built of unusual strength. Her cost is about \$16,666. She will be christened by her Majesty, though no name had been decided on.

The Commercial Affectiver, of Honolulu, July 10, says: Who would ever have dreamed that the eccentric, world-renowned Lola Montes, the Countries of Linusleit, would have honored Honolulu with her presence! Yet so it is. She was a passenger in the schooner Falkenburg, which touched at our port on Monday, and she embraced the occasion afforded to spend a few hours on shore. She has been spending a year or more in New South Wales, and is now returning to California. The expression of her countenance was pleasing, but seems to show a careworn look. We should judge her to be about forty.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC

awarding this vote of unlimited confidence, and part es were so equally balanced that the subject was remanded

of tur her consideration.

The Society for Public Instruction, whose installs tion we noticed in our former review, has commenced its beneficent task with an ardor worthy of its proposed object.
Two amateur concerts are preparing—one in Santiago and another in Valparaiso, the proceeds to be ap-

piled to charitable purposes.

The Ministers have not yet presented their annual statements to Congress, and we wait for statistical data from these official documents to ascertain the material progress made by the Republic during the last civil

progress made by the Republic during the last civil year.

The season has been extremely favorable in agricul ture, and crops promise to be satisfactory. The works on the Saatisfact and Valparaise Railroad are actively carried on. On the southern line a slight drawback has occurred. Mr. Chevaller, intrusted with the direction and management of the works, presented his resignation, which has been admitted by the Board of Directors. The causes of this event are not known.

The Society of the Future of Families continues prespering. The subscriptions during the month of July amounted to \$2.3.975, which sum, joined to the \$1,005,005 preceived in former months, make a total of \$1,485,170 for 1.852 placers.

The movement in the mint during the last month has been as follows:

The meveness
been as followe:
Silver council during July.
Silver council during July.
Builton in process at the end of July.
Builton in hand.
Silver during said month

Payr ent received for advances.

9.30

It only remains for us to notice the rumors set affoat within the Republic, and also within the neighboring countries, concerning the organization of an expedition to act against Peru. It appears that attempts were made to enlist some men in the South with that object, as has been surmised. Government took measures beforehand to prevent the undertaking, and all fears in this respect have vanished.

The Valparaiso markets are improving.

PERU.

The only item of news of much importance is the account of an attempt to overthrow the President of Pour. The leaders of the movement were General Castillo and Lieutenant Yangay. The affair lasted about fifteen hours, during which time some thirty persons were killed, a great deal of plundering was done, and the result was the everthrow of the insurgents. snigents.

In Bolivia the yellow fever was raging throughout

NEW-GRANADA.

The Aspinuall Courier contains the following news

items:

The Railroad Company is building at the Panama station a large depot is the transaction of the business of the through freight department.

About the End proximo a seriew steamer from Liverpool, via Kingston. Santa Martha and Carthagena, is expected to seach this port.

For several days past, we have been in expectation of news from Panama that parties of the two factions, new in excitement there, had come into collision. There seems no other way for them to come to a decision. The leaders on both sides had been vacillating and exhibiting the selfish grounds of their agitation by favoring different parties at several different times.

Her British Majesty's screw frigate Imperiouse left his port Saturday morning, under sail, it was said, for an Juan.

It is impossible to tell what the result of the Presi

It is impossible to tell what the result of the Presi-dential election will be. We had anticipated a much larger majority for Murrille than he is likely to have from present appearances. We think, however, there can be no doubt of his election.

The fever, of which there have been more bad cases than usual during the past six weeks, has now assumed a nuch milder form.

The State Legislature has not accomplished anything of integrating every the passage of a resolution to

The State Legislature has not accomplished anything importance, except the passage of a resolution to receive the protecting services officied by the Society of Los Amigos del Orden, of which our readers have learned something heretofore. Suffice it to say at present, they are pledged to the support of one of the two candidates for the Gubernatorial chair, between whom the Legislature should have ere this decidedand as the members of both factions always wear arms in the sessions, the object of the proffer, and receipt of the aforesing quard, is sufficiently evident.

We have heard it internated that the place of the United States eloop-of-war Saratoga, now lying in this

We have heard it initiated that the place of the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, now lying in this (Aspanwall) harbor, would probably, ere long, be sapplied by some other United States vessel. There has been but little sickness among her crew, and, if a change is meded, she can go off on a cruise of a few days, every fortnight or three weeks.

The Legislature of New-Granada has made the fol-

lowing rominations:
Vice-Governor, Manuel Maria Diaz.
Let Designado, Raman Vallerino.
2d Designado, Berhardo Arze Mata.
Let Suplemente of Judge of the Suprema Court, Carlos
Icsza Arosemena.
2d Suplemente of Judge of the Suprema Court, Blas

esemena. Ed Suplemente of Judge of the Supreme Court, José Remon. Suplemente to Procurador of the State, José Arose

We learn from El Panameno of the 7th instant, that the election of the Members of the State Legislature at Paname, from the department of Herrera, was annulled in the session of that body on the 5th.

NICARAGUA.

REPORTED EXECUTION OF SOLDIERS BY WALKER—GOVERNMENT DECREES.

From The Aspinsual Courier, Sept 19.

A rumor has reached us from Costa Rica via Bocas del Toro, that some insubordination having taken place among Walker's troops, several officers and a namber of privates, in all numbering about forty, refused duty. The story says Walker gave them twenty-four hours to reconsider their determination, after which, they persisting in their refusal, were led out and shot.

shot. From The Aspinuall Courier, Sept. 2.

Per steamer Solent, which arrived here on Saturday morning, we have received a copy of El Nicarazucase of August 30, from which we learn that "a mosterly "innetivity" is still the policy of Walker's Government. From various sources we learn that Lon is entirely abandoned to the forest of the invading army; that there were there at lastaccounts some 1,500 troops of Gustemala and San Salvador, and that there was much sickness among them. A correspondent of El Nicaraguense, under date of August 22, writing from Leon, 2003. "My DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you on the 6th instant,

and though I have not received any reply, I write again to inform you of the actual condition of affairs now transpiring here, incomprehensible in every respect; there is such confusion that there is no government, no there is such confusion that there is no government, no soldiers, no anything, because among those assuming to govern each one does as be pleases and every moment they change their opinion, not knowing which party to defend, and they are continually divided. There are not more than 1,400 troops here now, and of these the sick are increasing daily, both with fever and cholera, the mortality not being less than seven or eight daily, and the desertions are very frequent, on account or the discention that pervades the ranks.

"Dr. Living ton, after having suffered several days' imprisonment, has been removed to the State of San Salvador. They gave him his passport, and he left immediately.

diately.
On the 20thnews reached here of a rise of the peo-

of the conneces reacher hard of a rise of the peo-ple of Somoto on masse, and the assassination of Senors Fron J. Maria Estrada, Don Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Gen. Augustia Hernandez, and several others that were strong partisans of the Leon faction.

"Chelon, after several days of siege, has been taken.

"Chelon, after several days of siege, has been taken.
"The forces of Guatemala and San Nalvador are fast becoming sheletons, and being rapidly decimated by docase and the scarcity of provisions."

In the same paper, we find a number of decrees:
Dec. No. 31 provides that the President and Minister of Credit will take cognizances of claims against the Republic, within six mounts, by residents, and within one year by non-residents—and that the claim being recognized, the creditor shall have the right to a beind on the public credit, with the obligation to pay the same at the expiration of two years, dating from March 1, 1857, with 5 per cent interest, running from said date.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

We have news from the South Pacific, dated at Valparaise on 15th of August.

CHILE.

From The Mercurie of Falsaraise, August 15.

This fortinght has been scaulty in events likely to claim the foreign readers attention. We enjoy unaltered peace; the result of the last elections, which we announced in former a views, once known, nobody has beetstowed another thought on the subject, and Sr. Monti's reinstallment is awaited as an ordinary event of our political life.

A modification in the Cabinet has been rumored now and then, but up to the present moment we believe this is rather the manifestation of a desire than the symptom of a reality.

Still in the last sessions of Congress, we have remarked a tendency to discuss some of the measures marked a tendency to discuss some of the measures submitted by Government to the consideration of the last tendency to discuss some of the measures marked a tendency to discuss some of the measures submitted by Government to the consideration of the State, on the plea that some of them afforded no reve.

State, on the plea that some of them afforded no reve.

sory Transit Company in the Republic to have been appraised at \$200,000, and the debt to the Government of Nicaragua by said Transit Company at more than \$300,000; that the Company have abandoned said property or sought to transfer it to the enemies of the Stare—therefore, the said property is declared to be taken in the name of the Republic by the receiver.

Dec. No. 38 directs the holder of aforesaid property, on the part of the State, Jos. N Scott, 19 deliver possession of the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed the state of the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed to the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed the same to the areau of aforesay and appointed the same to the areau of a same to the areau of the same to the same to the same to the areau of the same to t

on the part of the State, Jos. N Scott, 1q deliver possession of the same to the agent of storgan and associates, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, receipt of which by the Republic is acknowledged.

Dec. No. 2º establishes a record of land titles in each of the departments—requires all having titles to present them for registry within six months, and all conveyances, mortgages or incumbrances made after September 15, will be invalid, unless thus registered.

Of the movements of the English fleet at San Juan, we learn that the Archer, of 16 guns, arrived there from her cruise to Carthageta, on Tuesday last, the Arregant, 46 guns, left San Juan for Port Royal, Ja., on Wednesday, the Independence, 60 guns, left for this port on Thursday, and the Archer and two gun-boats were lying there when the Selent left.

HAVANA.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mebile 22d inst., and Havana 24th, 5 p. m., arrived

here yesterday afternoon.

From Havana we learn that the health of the city had very much improved, and no fears are now entertained from the yellow fever. The local news of the island is uninteresting. Several British men-of-war are cruising around the island, occasionally touching at Havana. None of the vessels belonging to our Home Squadren have been in the harbor for some time. The primary labor on the new railroad to Matanzas is progressing favorably; the stock is all subscribed for.

In business, sugars have been dull; stock 195,000 boxes; the crop of the island short of last year. Exchange remains as at last advices; New-York and Northern cities 61 to 7 per cent discount; London, 54 to 6 premium. Freights have improved, and no United States vessels unengaged.

On the 27th inst., at 9:40 a. m., lat. 33° 53′ N., lon.

75 W., fell in with the steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, from Havana Eld inst., for New-York, disabled; raquired no assistance. Weather at the time very pleasant. Received from her onepassenger, and the following note from Capt. McGowan:

and the following note from Capt. McCrowau:

DEAR CAPTAIN: Last night the crank-pin of the starboar
ergine broke, which has partly disabled us, and we are min
maning with one wheel. We took a sharp gale of wind o
Cape Florida, which lasted up to lat. See and created quite
heavy lead-sea. If the weather continues favorable I expeto reach New York on Tuesday next. All well on board.
Yours truly.

J. McGOWAN. R. W. SHUFELDT, esq., Quaker City.

The Quaker City left in Hayana the steamships Em pire City, from New-York for New-Orleans, and the Granada for Aspinwall.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856. The battle of Freedom is now fought in America.

not in Europe, and all our petty concerns, such as the succession in Greece, the Muratist intrigues in Italy, Saveyan annexation schemes, the coronation at Moscow, the settlement of the Danubian Provinces, and the progress of absolutism in Madrid, vanish into insignificance if compared with the importance of the struggle which is to be decided by the Nevember election, involving either a certain progress of mankind, or a defeat of the principles of freedom. All the freemen of Europe are alive to the greatness of the issue; every steamer from the United States is now as eagerly expected as European news was in America in 7848-49. In fact, the cause is the same, the incidents are as stirring as they were in Europe, and the Southerners decidedly seem to have studied the conduct of the Royalist conduttieri of 1849. Is Bully Brooks, for instance, not a copy of bragging Haynau; avoiding to meet his antagonist in the field, delighting to whip those whom he cannot defeat in fair light, a knight of the whip and cane, net of the sword! Is Dave Atchi-son and his Border Ruffians not the complete image of sneaking Jellachich and of his Croats! Is Caleb Cushing not an imitation of the reckless Prince Schwarzenberg, who was all things to all men; and if President Pierce is not so complete an idiot as Emperor Ferdinand was, he likewise lacks the poor ex-Emperor's good-nature. You can scarcely imagine what sincero pleasure it gives the European Exiles to see that all the prominent continental emigrants who went to America on account of their opinions, are clubbed around Fremont, and that Buchanan and Sham-Democracy have not been able to get hold of 1849 in their native country. Whatever may be the Irish vote, Freedom and Protestantism go for Fremont; and how could the men of 1848 remain inactive when they hear the same war-cry in America among triends and foes as in Europe? Republica among triends and foes as in Europe? Republica among triends and for on one side, "Law and Orheanism and Freedom on one side, "Law and Order" and despotic Democracy on the other. We
remember still how Law and Order and Democracy
formed the watchword of Louis Bonaparte when he
periured himself; and how Austria trampled on Italy
and Hungary in the name of Law and Order and

of Democratic institutions. The same watchword of Law and Order was lately made use of by some Royalist conspirators in the Canten Neufchatel in Switzerland, who tried to replace the Canton under Prussian suzerainty. The King of Prussia could not bear it philosophically that the year of 1848 should have lastingly deprived him of his sovereign rights in Neufchatel, and he never ceased intriguing for the overthrow of the Republican form of government in his late principality. Baron Manteuffel tried to enlist the Western Fewers into the affair, and at the Paris Corgress mentioned the abnormal state of Neufchatel, but his complaint fell flat on the earth; the European Powers are ready to acknowledge a a contest, the end, of which cannot be easily seen, Accordingly, the Prussian Government introduced Prussian noncommissioned officers by stealth into the chief town of the Canton, and organized a conspiracy among the aristocracy of Neufchatel, where the Counts Pourtalis, Rougenant and Wehsdehlen were anxious again to bask in the favor of a court, and to get the Government into hand. The plan succeeded for a moment. The Canton officials were surprised and arrested by the well-bred aristocratic conspirators, the Prus-sian Engle was hoisted, and a proclamation issued by Count Frederic Pourtalis, that law and order are reinstalled together with the authority of the gkricus King Frederic William IV. As the Re-publicans of the Canton are split into two parties, hating one another most cordially, the Royalists thought they might be able to hold out until a dis-ratch from Berlin could arrive, declaring that the King of Prussia will regard any interference of the Federal Government into the affairs of Kufchatel as a casus belli. Their calculation, however, failed, for the peasants of the neighboring val leys, seeing the Prussian colors hoisted, aimed themselves with clubs, hatchets, muskets, and any weapon they could get hold of, and marched against the town. As soon as the Conservative party saw the irrepressible enthusiasm of the peo-ple, Col. Denzler and several of the more advenureus Conservatives, put themselves at the head of the peasants, in order to prevent mischief. The trium ph of the Royalists was short-lived; the Re publican levy took the town after an hour's fighting, thrasted the Royalists soundly, took Count Pourtalis prisoner, sacked and burned the printing-effice where the Prussian proclamations had been printed, and reinstated the Republican Government ficials. Prussia intends to bring the whole mat ter before a European Congress, both in order to shelter the defected Royalists from their well-de-served punishment, and for getting her rights to the Principality once more acknowledged. The scheme is not likely to succeed. We must confess that Prussia has lately been uncommonly luckless.

The encounter of Prince Adelbert with the Riff pirates, and the mad attempt of Count Pourtails Gergier were both most untoward events, casting ridicule on the martial spirit of King Frederic

The Angle-French alliance still exists, and may proaching.

continue until the affairs of Naples and of Greece are settled. Strange rumors are floating about a mental malady of the Emperor Napoleon being the cases of his protracted stay at Biarritz, and the accaree of his protracted stay at Biarritz, and the secounts come from such sources as to induce The Times to send a special correspondent to the Pyrenees to inquire into the truth of it. As far as we are able to judge, the rumor rests upon no grounds, but Napoleon wishes to remain at a distance from Paris while the Murat intrigue is carried on, that, in case of a failure, he should not seem to have countenanced the conspiracy.

The idea of a union of Moldavia and Wallachia seems to be abandoned, even by France. The Czar treats the French Government with the greatest respect, and tries to befriend the Emperor Napoleon with a Russian alliance.

A. P. C.

poleon with a Russian alliance.

KANSAS.

FLIGHT OF LANE—DISBANDING OF REID'S ARMY—GOV. GEARY'S ACTIVITY—LAW AND ORDER PREVAILS.
Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican (Pro-Slavery).
WESTPORT, Sept. 17, 1856.
The army reached Franklin on Sunday night, 14th, and went into camp. The next day Gov. Geary came down, and a council was held with all the officers of the army. Gov. Geary at once requested that Gen. Reid should comply with his proclamation, which is herewith sent.

Reid should comply with his precisinated, which sherewith sent.

The conroll was held in the storehouse of Dr. Skillick, whom the Abolitionists robbed of all his goods and \$5,000 in money, and who is himself now lying at the point of death from sickness brought on by their outrageous treatment of him. Gov. Geary rose and spoke. He addressed the council in a mild and gentlemently manner, and told them what he wished. He wanted them to disband and go home, and should he need their He addressed the council in a mild and gentlementy manner, and told them what he wished. He wanted them to disband and go home, and should he need their services and find the force at his command inadequate, he would call them out, ard Gen. Smith would enroll them that he was determined to enforce the laws, to put down the villain and crush out Lanes army of maranders, as he properly styled them. It was his desire, as his determination, to establish peace and secure every man in his rights and property. He urged those present, by all that was dear to them and sacred to patiots m, to comply, remarking that, "though held "in a board house, the present was the most important "council since the days of the Revolution, as its issues "involved a dissolution of the Union it produced."

Gen. Atchison made a characteristic speech. He reviewed the ravages of Lane's men, the outrageous conduct of the Abolitionsts, in driving away Pro-Slavery men from the Territory, and concluded by saying that it was a painful duty, but yet a duty he could not evade, to comply with the request of the Governor. He said he was not prepared, though he differed with the Governor, to resist his authority—"that to me had not eone yet—he kopped it would not "come," but he Gov. Geary would have to be successful beyond all expectation, if he did not find himself greatly deceived, and that a different policy would

celle. But he Gov. Geary) would have to be suc-self greatly decrived, and that a different policy would have to be pursued. He would retire to his home at Atchison, and await patiently a result which he feared the Governor would never witness—that of bringing Lane and company into subjection to the law, without

whipping them.

General Reid said that he came to Kansas from Mis-

whipping them.

General Reid said that he came to Kansas from Misseuri—it was useless, and he did not wish to deny that—to rid those who were bone of his bone, and flesh of his fiesh, in conquering a peace that would secure liberty and presperity to them. He came and found that there was an Executive in the Territory willing and able to afford his friends ample protection in both, and even if he could not afford them protection, it was not for him to resist the laws, and make himself a traitor, he would not do it. He wanted to see the Abolitionists put down, and believed, as he hoped, that Gov. Geary would do it. To resist him would be placing the Pro-Slavery party in the very position which they demounce the Abolitionists for occupying.

Col. Titus, Mr. Hughes, Col. Young, Gen. Clark, Capt, Shelby and others spoke. Col. Titus referred feelingly to his treatment at the hands of Lane. They wounded him, robbed him, burned his house down, even took and kept the oil-painted portrait of his wife's mother, who is dead. Col. T. is from Florida, and came out early last Spring, bringing his family. In her far-off home Mrs. T. valued as very precious the portrait of her dead mother. Was it red cruel to take trom her the last emblem of maternal love? Gen. Clark said he thought the time had come for us to take the me ans of protection in our own hands and fight it out, but he had confidence in Gov. Geary, and would yield gracefully to his policy.

It was agreed that the Governor should retire and await the decision of the Council. A Committee was app inted to inform Gov. Geary of the decision, menorization him in relation to some of our peculiar troubles, and set forth the facts of the case to the

thorn her the last emblem of maternal love? Gen. Clark said he thought the time had come for us to take the means of protection in our own bands and fight it out, but he had confidence in Gov. Geary, and would yield gracefully to his policy.

It was agreed that the Governor should retire and await the decision of the Council. A Committee was appointed to inform Gov. Geary of the decision, menorializing him in relation to some of our peculiar troubles, and set forth the facts of the case to the world. They will be published officially soon. Perhaps the Committee will send them to The Republican. In the afternown, about 3 o'clock, the force retired to camp on the Wakarusa. After supper the forces were sum moned in front of the General's quarters, where several speeches were made to the crowd. The speakers were Gen. Clark of Missouri. Col. Titus, Col. J. C. Andersen. Mr. Reynolas, formerly of The Frankfort (Ky.) Yioman, Mr. Clayton of Alabama, and your correspondent. Gov. Geary had authorized Col. Titus to raise three companies to be mounted. About one hundred enroiled. The battalion will be completed in a few days.

At 12 o'clock we were aroused, and took up the importance of getting provisions here. The Leavenworth, Kickupoo, Atchison and Donaphan companies.

convenience of getting provisions here. The Leaven-worth, Kickupoo, Atchison and Domphan companies rendezvous also at the camp near Westport. Thus ends the last expedition. Lane had left Lawrence unprotec-ted: he fied from his fortifications there and on the Wakarusa. Our forces could have destroyed Lawrence; they could have successfully, for the time, resisted the Governor, but they did not; and whatever may be said of the result, it cannot be denied that it vindicated our trofessions of law and order. our professions of law and order.

our professions of law and order.

Westrout, Sept. 18, 1856.
I forgot to mention in my letter of yesterday, that Gov. Geary had captured, with a company of dragoons, 96 of the Lane party under arms, and holds them for trial. He is carrying the war into Africa. Gov. Reeder and Gerritt Smith had much better use their money for Fremont, as his case is now hopeless, and it will be throwing money away if it is sent to Lane. Gen. Lane is at this time, pundering the people on his

will be throwing money away if it is sent to Lane.

Gen. Lane is at this time plundering the people on his route back toward Nebra-ka. When last heard from, he was ravaging the Grasshopper Creek country. The Governor has sent the troops after him, and they will bring him back, it is to be hoped.

Of course there are hundreds of people who have been run off from their claims who cannot return to them yet. Peace must be firmly established before it will be safe for them to do so. The next thing is to prepare for the election, which takes place on the first Monday in October, two weeks from this time—short notice. Many of the counties have made no nominations yet. Some of them, perhaps, will not be represented at all. The Governor will issue his Proclamation in a few days, and the Pro-Slavery party will take active steps to organize thoroughly. The Abolitionists, it tune to their professions, will not vote at all. They are sticking to the "State of Kansas" yet. The State of Kansas will give her electoral vote to Fremont. Will not that raise the waning stock of Black Republicanism?

Westpont, Sept. 19, 1856.

Gov. Geary has gone at the head of several companies of dragoons in search of Lane. He is determined to arrest him if he is in the Territory. That is doing the thing well. A fault of Gov. Shannon was independed. He would not see an order or wish executed. Gov. Gerry goes and sees the writ on Lane executed in person. This augurs of success. The Abolitionists, we have just learned, have sent off Mr. S. L. McKinger, where the contract of the contract ney's wagens they took from his Santa Fe Lain, to Iowa, loaded with stolen goods. What is to be said of such a party? It robe the highways, and its mem-bers who commit the robberies run off to Iowa te

escape.

But this is not the only case of robbery. One was But this is not the only case of robbery. One was can mitted a few days since, revolting in the extreme. Mr. George Greathouse and a friend were in advance of Gen. Reid's army, near Franklin, two men rode up to them, preceded to be Pro Slavery, and invited them to go up in town. They started off together, and as they were about entering the place, Greathouse was shot through the head by one of the assassins, and both commensed fining on the other, but fortunately missed him. They then got down from their horses, and those representatives of the poor, persecuted Free-State. him. They then got down from their horses, and these representatives of the poor, persecuted Free-State party, deliberately robbed the body of \$2,010, the exact rum in possession of Greathouse. He had counted his money in the morning with a view of giving it to his captain for safe keeping. I have seen and conversed with these who saw the money counted and also saw the regamuffins take off the poor fellow a pentalogue, boots and seeks. Has shirt was saturated with blood, and they left that on the body. We weat shirts of flannel instead of coats on these camilaids. This act of barbarity was committed within party, deliberately robbed the bedy of \$1,910, the exact rum in pos-ession of Greathouse. He had counted his money in the morning with a view of giving it to his captain for safe keeping. I have seen and conversed with those who saw the money counted, and also saw the ragamuffins take off the poor feilows pantaleous, boots and seeks. His shirt was samirated with bleed, and they left that on the body. We wear shirts of flannel instead of coats on these campains. This act of barbarity was committed within the sight of the advance guards, a mile off, who saw it all but could not assist Greathouse, because they had perampter or remain where they were till the main body came up. Greathouse was formerly from Kettucky, Danville, I believe, and was an intelligent and very popular young man. He was buried with the benors of war, in a coarse, implemed box, which was all the coffin that could be got. He sleeps in the open prairie, near Franklin, which was lately attacked by Lire, its Fre-Slavery inhabitants driven off, and itself locking like a dilapidated castle, tenantless of everything but rate and screech cwis. The election is appreaching.

He and that any sunferer connected with the given to wist the wife of the Superintendent of the Institute neighborhood. Yesterday aftersoof I went to wist the wife of the Superintendent of the Institute neighborhood. Yesterday aftersoof I went to wist the wife of the Superintendent of the Institute neighborhood. Yesterday aftersoof I went to wist the wife of the Superintendent of the Institute neighborhood. Yesterday aftersoof I went to wist the wife of the Superintendent of the Institute neighborhood. Yesterday aftersoof I went to wist the wife of the Superintendent of the Institute neighborhood. Yesterday aftersoof I went to wist the wife of the Superintendent of superintendent of superintendent of superintendent of the Institute neighborhood. Yesterday aftersoof I went to wist the wife of the superintendent of superintendent of superintendent of superintendent of superintendent

THINGS IN KANSAS.

From The St. Louis Evening Nove, Max.
We have dates from the Border of the 19th diculars of the last days of the war in Kansas, and committees attending the final treaty of possess

We have dates from the Border of the 19th ficulars of the last days of the war in Kansaccumstances attending the final treaty of Franklin.

The Missourians, true to their ward, marshall was composed of ear regument of foot and pieces of artillery. Gen. Heiskell was in control 13th and 14th, the army marched a reaching Franklin, three miles from Lawrence, about four miles from Franklin, the advance was fired on by the picket guard of the Lawrence about four miles from Franklin, the advance was fired on by the picket guard of the Lawrence about four miles from Franklin, the advance was fired on by the picket guard of the Lawrence that evening. By the time it of Franklin, however, it was night, and the templated attack was poetponed. The arry camped at Franklin, intending to make the sault peat day, the 15th. At midmight, ever, an express arrived in camp, with the lattien that Col. Cook, with a large force of the States troops, had taken up a position in front a larrence for the purpose of protecting it from the post dattack. Col. Cook communicated notice for resolution to defend the town, in a note to Ge. Hakell, warning him of the consequences of an attempt on the place. It is said that Col. Cock hab been so by Gov. Geary, who was urgently softetably the place of Lawrence to interpose for their peace, on the little, Gov. Geary who was urgently softetably the place of Lawrence to interpose for their peace, on the little, Gov. Geary with the aid of the troops place with the southern with the officers of the lavading who would be properly tried by the legal authority to surface of finders, and cross the distortion with the officers of the lavading who would be properly tried by the legal authority of the list of the troops place of the meeting and urged to surface the distortion of the control of the control

were killed.

Lane is not to be found in the Territory. Held.

Lawrence on the approach of Gov. Geary with the
United States troops, and went toward Nebraska. Il is quiet in the Territory now.

EXPERIENCES OF A CAROLINIAN. Correspondence of The Charleston Standard.

Correspondence of The Chadeston Standard.

Lecourtos, K. T., Sept. 5, 18%.

Having been in camp for some time, I have not bea able to keep you informed of our movements, but ser that an opportunity presents, will try and acquaintym with facts which have transpired since my last is which were inclosed dispatches.

In c. upliance with the proclamation of the Gerenae (Col. Woodson acting), about five hundred hen repaired to this place, and after waiting a few day bee for recruits, marched out into the Territory. Nothing of any consequence occurred, and, with the exception of niarnis almost every night, we passed a very quastime. But inaction soon produced discontent, and or forces commenced to diminish, first in small bodis, and then by companies, until at last we were scarcely a handful. It was deemed advisable-then, on accounts our sn all number (and the force of the enemy, having been numbered at 2,300), to fall back on this tow, and this morning we were again quiet in the capital of

bearer stated the object of his mission to be, "the us"conditional surrender of all the prisoners in our po"session:" but one reply was made, "Come and take
them." But we soon found that Major-General Redardson, commanding, had acted in this as in everyting
else by which his command had been distinguised,
and had already dismissed all prisoners, but knowing
the effect such an announcement would have had at the

same time resigned his office. same time resigned his office.

I will not attempt to describe the feelings of the may when they found they were likely to be deprived of their anticipated pleasure, but their excitement had alrestly got high, and they engerly invited the enemyon. Our orders were positive not to waste a shot, so they numbered about seven hundred and we about these. Everything was now ready, and the first match show to be applied to our little four-pounder, with which is intended to open the ball, when, to our regret, the United States soldiers made their appearance thanks been in camp not far off, and sent for by the Government ordered the enemy to withdraw. So, after all read with it fight.

didn't fight.

But what are we to do? and why remain here! Can any pood be effected by simply remaining in camp, subject to its hard duties, and sleeping on our arms.

Are we to be deceived any oftener? On every constant, when there is a call for men, our Cavalina begs are always among the first on the field; and after we sre always among the first on the field; and after we have marched night and day, must we content exercise with the assurance that United States troops rule settle it all? Alreacy has dissatisfaction taken stong hold on the men; and it would not surprise many start to the caut of this day's work decided many believe for home instantly.

And why should we remain? We cannot fight, and course cannot never a many arms of course cannot never a many arms. De-

Ald why should we remain? We cannot see of course cannot prevent our enemy from voting. To object of our mission will then, of course, he defeated and we had as well return.

Whichever way the Kansas question be decided its my opinion, and the opinion of all with when lave conversed, that a dissolution of the Union will be effected by it. The Abolitionists themselves say beginned in the converse of the converse

Direction of the property of t All are anxiously waiting for the time for them

return home, and none among them more maximum than, Truly yours, &c., INDEXEL THE WIFE OF THE MURDERED PHILLIPS

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 15, 186 Most of your readers are probably familiar with the account of the murder of two Free-State men, of the name of Phillips, in the city of Leavenworth, afer weeks since. I read this account in a Chicago paper, and had my blood stirred while reading it, but did not dream that any sufferer connected with the event was ir my immediate neighborhood. Yesterday afternoon